





Douglas J. Van Der Aa, C.P.A., J.D. Van Der Aa TaxEd LLC



Course Development Resources

- The author gratefully acknowledges **RIA Checkpoint** for use of certain materials included in this presentation.
 - Additional materials are adapted from various authoritative pronouncements of the IRS.
- The opinions expressed within, however, are **solely** the responsibility of the author.

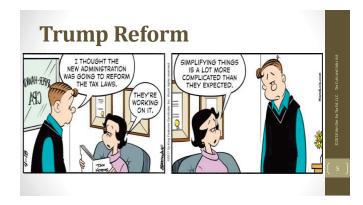
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Advance Apology

- If you find an error in the materials....
- or ask a question I don't know the answer to...
- I apologize in advance.
- It isn't easy wrapping your arms around a 500 page law with holes in it you can drive a truck through.
- It will take us years to master this

Advance Apology

- •On Monday January 29, Annette Nellen, the AICPA Tax Executive Committee Chair sent an urgent letter to the IRS and Treasury calling on the IRS to issue immediate guidance in **39** (!) areas affected by the new Act
 - At the Top of her list was the Section 199A 20% Deduction





"Tax Cuts and Jobs Act"

- •The proposed act provides for @ \$1.5 trillion in cuts over 10 years...
 - •About \$150 Billion a year....

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- •Three (3) major tax policy shifts:
- •1) Reduce Corporate Tax Rates to 21%
- •2) Shift from Worldwide taxation to a Territorial system
- •3) Shift from depreciation to capital expensing

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Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- •Three (3) major tax policy shifts
 - Everything else is Secondary



Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- •In General the Conference Committee adopted the <u>Senate</u> approach
- It <u>suspends</u> certain tax provisions for 8 years from 2018-2025

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Good News/Bad News

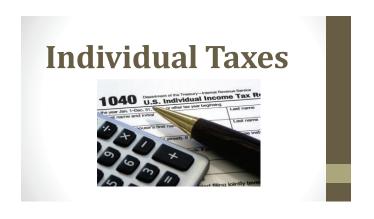
- With a couple exceptions, the law is <u>not</u> retroactively effective in 2017
- Generally effective for tax years beginning <u>after</u> December 31, 2017



Good News/Bad News

- Changes retroactively effective in 2017 include:
- 7.5% AGI Medical expenses for <u>all</u> taxpayers (not just seniors)
- Repealing substantiation of charitable deductions reported by the donee organization
- 100% Bonus depreciation (new or <u>used</u>) placed in service after Sept. 27, 2017
- 2016 Disaster Provisions

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Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

- The Act keeps 7 tax brackets –
 with changes from 2018-2025
- Ranging from 10% to 37%
 - A 2.6% cut in the highest tax rate







Tax Brackets

•VIP: Singles between \$157,000 and \$200,000 will pay 32% vs 28% now

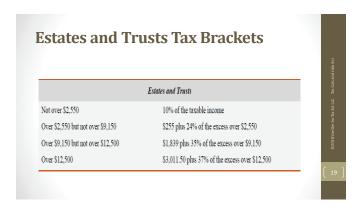
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Tax Brackets

•VIP: You now hit 35% at \$200,000 single, \$400,000 MFJ

•vs. \$416,700 under current law for both Single and MFJ

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Tax Brackets "Kiddie Tax" brackets and filing points were adjusted, too

Good News:

- The 0%, 15% & 20% rates for LTCG and Qualified Dividends were retained
 - 0%
- •15% starts at \$ 38,600/\$ 77,200
- •20% starts at \$425,800/\$479,000

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Standard Deduction

- •The Act *almost* doubles the Standard Deduction to:
- •\$24,000 Married Filing Joint
- •\$12,000 Single
- Singles with one qualifying child (HoH) get \$18,000
- But not until 2018!

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Standard Deduction

- Personal and dependency exemptions are <u>suspended</u> for 8 years from 2018 to 2025
 - Not repealed



Eliminates all personal exemptions...

- Mom, Dad and two kids in 2018
- Under prior law:
 - •\$13,000 Standard Deduction
 - Plus 4 exemptions at \$4,150 = \$16,600
 - Total = \$ 29,600
- Vs. \$ 24,000 Standard deduction under the Framework.
 - a **\$5,600** Haircut!

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Estate and Gift Taxes

Estate and Gift Taxes

- •The Estate, GST and Gift Tax exemption is increased to \$10 million thru 2025
 - Adjusted for inflation
 - •\$11.2 million in 2018

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Estate and Gift Taxes

 Beware of disinheriting the spouse with a standard formula bequest....



Estate and Gift Taxes

- •The Estate and Gift Tax exemption Drops back to \$5 million in 2026!
- •So Christmas 2025

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Estate and Gift Taxes

•Christmas 2025...



Business Taxes



Corporate Taxes

- •The Act drops the Corporate Tax Rate to flat **21%** permanently
- •Effective for 2018 (!)
 - The senate had put it off till 2019

Meals & Entertainment

 Eliminates most meals and entertainment expenses!

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Meals & Entertainment

- No deduction would be allowed for:
- Any entertainment, amusement or recreation activities;
- Any membership dues relating for any club organized for business, pleasure, recreation or other social purposes; or
- Any facilities used in connection with the above

Meals & Entertainment

- •For 2018-2025 may still deduct <u>50%</u> of meals for the convenience of the employer
- After 2025 they're 100% nondeductible

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Meals & Entertainment

 May still deduct 50% of food and beverages when on work related travel ©2018 Van Der Au Tax Ed.LLC Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

§199A Pass-Through Income



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- •The Act gives some Non-wage pass-through income a 20% deduction
 - •Its NOT permanent just 2018-2025
 - •Gone in 2026

- •The Act would give some Nonwage pass-through income a 20% deduction
- •Not a 20% tax rate a **deduction**
- Just like Section 199 9% deduction

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- At 10% it reduces your rate by 2% to 8%
- At 12% it reduces your rate by 2.4% to 9.6%
- At 22% it reduces your rate by 4.4% to 17.6%
- At 24% it reduces your rate by 4.8% to 19.2%
- At 32% it reduces your rate by 6.4% to 25.6%
- At 35% it reduces your rate by 7% to 28%
- •At 37% it reduces your rate by 7.4% to 29.6%

§199A Pass-Through Income

- •The deduction is generally 20% of qualified business income from a partnership, S corporation or sole proprietorship
 - Its not just for pass-throughs!



§199A Pass-Through Income

- "Qualified Business Income"
- •Net amount of qualified items of income, gain, deduction and loss relating to any qualified trade or business of the taxpayer
 - Excludes REIT dividends, qualified cooperative dividends and publicly traded partnership income



§199A Pass-Through Income

- Qualified items must be effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States
- And included or allowed in determining taxable income for the year

 If <u>Net</u> Qualified items is less than zero, that amount is carried over as a loss from a qualified trade or business in the succeeding tax year D2018VanDer Aa Tox Ed. LLC Tox Cuts and roon Act

§199A Pass-Through Income

- The following investment items are excluded:
- Short and long term capital gains and losses
- Dividends, dividend equivalents and payments in lieu of dividends
- Any interest income not properly allocable to a trade or business
- · Commodity and foreign currency gain or loss
- Notional principal contracts
- Annuities

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- Qualified Business Income does not include:
 - Reasonable compensation paid to the taxpayer for services rendered to the business
- Any Section 707(c) guaranteed payments to partners for services rendered
- Any Section 707(a) payments to a partner outside his partner capacity for services rendered to the business



§199A Pass-Through Income

- Where business is conducted through a partnership or S Corporation part of its income may have to be treated as compensation
 - Not eligible for the 20% deduction!
- But if the business is a sole proprietorship or singe member LLC <u>all</u> of the business income can be qualified business income and get the 20% deduction!

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- There are two limitations on the deduction that apply <u>only</u> when your taxable income exceeds a threshold amount
- •\$157,500 Single/\$315,000 MFJ
- W2 wage/depreciable asset limit
- Exclusion of specified services



§199A Pass-Through Income

- Qualified Business Income 20% deduction
- Limited to the greater of:
- •50% of the taxpayer's W-2 wages paid; or
- 25% of W-2 wages paid plus 2.5% of the unadjusted basis immediately after acquisition of all qualified depreciable property

- W2 Wages are the total Section 6051(a)(3) and Section 6051(a)(8) elective deferrals paid to employees for the year properly allocable to qualified business income
- Wages must also be properly included in a return filed with the Social Security Administration within 60 days after the due date (including extensions) for the year

§199A Pass-Through Income

- Qualified depreciable property ends on the date:
- •10 years after the asset is first placed in service; or
- •The last day in the applicable recovery period

§199A Pass-Through Income

- So you can count the unadjusted basis of 3, 5, 7 & 10 year MACRS assets for 10 years
- Year placed in service + 9 following
- For 15, 20, 27.5 & 39 year assets you get to use their basis for the full MACRS life



§199A Pass-Through Income

 Partners and S Shareholders are treated as having their allocable share of the W2 wages and depreciable assets of the business

§199A Pass-Through Income

 Business owners with little or no W-2 wages or depreciable assets may still take the full 20% deduction if under \$157,500/\$315,000 taxable income



§199A Pass-Through Income

- Higher income taxpayers over \$157,500/\$315,000 have a clear incentive to hire W-2 employees
 - Not 1099 contractors

- You need to separate and determine the qualified business income and w-2 wages for each trade or business
 - Problem for management company structures and common paymasters

§199A Pass-Through Income

- Income from services in the fields of health, law, engineering, architecture, accounting, actuarial science, athletics, performing arts, consulting or any business where the principal asset is the reputation or skill of one or more of its employees, etc. (See Section 1202(e)(3)(A))
- Is not eligible for the 20% deduction!

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- Also Income from financial services and brokerage services
- Including investing and investment management, trading or dealing in securities, partnership interests or commodities
- (See Sections 475(c)(2) and (e)(2))
- Is not eligible for the 20% deduction!

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- Apparently doctors, dentists, lawyers and accountants (partners) are "The Rich" who should not get a tax break under the Act
- But rich Architects and Engineers are OK
 - Or they have a better lobbyist

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- Income from excluded services <u>may</u> still take the 20% deduction if under \$157,500/\$315,000 taxable income
- So it should generally be OK as long as you aren't a Senior Partner or on the management committee



§199A Pass-Through Income

- Taxable income phaseout for excluded services:
- •Phaseout from \$157,500 to \$207,500
 - Lose 1% for every \$2,500 over
- Phaseout from \$315,000 to \$415,000
 Lose 1% for every \$5,000 over

•Note: \$157,500/\$315,000 is also where the 24% bracket ends and you jump to 32%

C2018VanDer Aa Tax Ed, LLC Tax Cuts and Jobs Act

§199A Pass-Through Income

- •The 20% deduction is taken below the line
 - •It reduces taxable income, not AGI
 - •It **is** allowed to non-itemizers

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§199A Pass-Through Income

- It only applies for income tax purposes
- •It doesn't apply to SE tax



§199A Pass-Through Income

•The IRS is directed to issue regulations...

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AICPA Letter

- On Monday January 29, Annette Nellen, the AICPA Tax Executive Committee Chair sent an urgent letter to the IRS and Treasury calling on the IRS to issue immediate guidance in 39 (!) areas affected by the new Act
 - At the Top of her list was the §199A 20% Deduction



AICPA Letter

- Specific §199A issues mentioned include:
- The definition of excluded service businesses
- How business losses are netted
- Employee leasing
- Can a management company be treated as an integral part of the operating business
- Is real property rental income qualified
- Unadjusted basis of assets held 1/1/2018
- And much more!

- Some may choose to convert from employee to independent contractor to take advantage of the 20% deduction
 - But beware the loss of health insurance and other fringe benefits, different pension
 rules

§199A Pass-Through Income

- •Note: When claiming the §199A deduction the 20% substantial understatement penalty applies if the amount of the understatement is only 5% of the tax required to be shown on the return
- Not the normal 10% understatement

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Reconsider Choice of Entity

•We appear to be returning to pre-TRA '86 environment where individual tax rates are <u>significantly</u> higher than corporate tax rates



Reconsider Choice of Entity

- •You <u>may</u> be better off as a C corporation
 - •Even with double taxation

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"Tax Cuts and Jobs Act"

- •The top rate is now 37%
- And the ACA 3.8% NIIT is still in effect
- So a marginal rate of 40.8% for some taxpayers!



"Tax Cuts and Jobs Act"

- Warning! the 35% bracket starts at \$200,000 single, \$400,000 MFJ
- vs. \$416,700 under current law for both Single and MFJ

Reconsider Choice of Entity

- •Active pass-thru income pays 35% over \$200,000/\$400,000
- •37% over \$500,000/\$600,000
- •Some get the 20% deduction
- But not many service businesses

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Reconsider Choice of Entity

- Makes that <u>flat</u> 21% rate for C
 Corporations look pretty good
- •Personal Service Corporations ?

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Reconsider Choice of Entity

- •What happens when you pay Bonuses?
 - Ordinary Income 35% or 37%
- •Plus 2.9% Medicare over the wage base
- •Plus 0.9% Medicare on Wages and SE over \$200/250 AGI



Reconsider Choice of Entity

- •What happens when you pay dividends?
 - •\$100,000 taxable income, less 21% = 79,000 available to pay dividends
 - •15% = 11,850 Total tax = \$32,850
 - •18.8% = 14,852 Total tax = \$35,852
 - •23.8% = 18,802 Total tax = \$39,802

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Reconsider Choice of Entity

- •What happens when you pay dividends?
- •So total tax = @ 32.8%, 35.8% or 39.8%
- •And you've had the opportunity to defer the second round of tax



Reconsider Choice of Entity

- Consider Section 1202 100% exclusion of gain on sale of Qualified Small Business Stock (QSBS)
 - •100% exclusion for qualified stock issued after September 27, 2010



